REGISTERED No. 61.—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,400.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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As. ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave Colombo	11
,, Carwar	4	,, Galle	12
,, Mangalore	5	,, Negapatam	15
,, Cannanore	6	,, Pondicherry	16
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Madras	18
,, Calicut	7	,, Coconada	20
,, Beypore	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Cochin	8	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Alleppy	9	,, Coopalpore	22
,, Tuticorin	10	,, False Point	23
		Arrive CALCUTTA	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,610 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Tenzes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1872, at noon.

	Oct. 1872.		Nov. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSHEHR	13
Arrive Kurrachee	28	Arrive Fao	15
,, Gwadur	30	,, Bushire	15
	Nov.	,, Bahrein	15
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga	20
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Linga	5	,, Muscat	24
,, Bushire	7	,, Gwadur	26
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee	28
BUSHEHR	10	,, BOMBAY	Dec. 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,020 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	35	23	9	
Port Said	33	21	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9–10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14–10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT 23, RAMPART ROW.

BADHAM & COMPANY.

RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 28th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 5th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain Alfred Parish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 2nd November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CARWAR.

TOUCHING AT RUTNAGHERRY, MALWAN, HURNEY, JEYTAPORE, VINGORLA, GOA, AND CARWAR.

THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE PIECE of PRODUCTIVE VACANT GROUND NEAR TEETWADA STATION.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of November 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALAL and Co. will sell the undermentioned Vacant piece of ground at their Auction Room, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of productive vacant land or ground situate near Teetwada Station containing fields of rice and other grains, grass and teakwood trees and a large Hill on the one side of it, and there is a river named Dollopa on its other side. In Measurement it is about 125 acres.

HEERALAL & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, BAGS OF CHINA CUBEB, &c., AT GUNBOW WELL GODOWN.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th day of Oct. 1872, at about 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee In Re Rustomjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, an Insolvent, a quantity of Office Furniture, comprising Tables, Chairs, Globe Lamps, Iron Safe, Presses, about 246 Bags of China Cubeb, opened chest of Tea, Silk, &c.

P.S.—The sale of loose Opium, which was advertised for sale this day, has been postponed until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Frere Bunder:—

About 250 superior first-class Moulmein Teak Squares, and About 25 tons superior first-class Teak Scantlings.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Action at their Rooms.

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 ,, ,, Dhoties.
4 cases T. Red Prints.
6 ,, Grey Dhoties.
A serviceable Lady's saddle with bridle.
A Red Parrot with standing and hanging perches.
A single Poled Hill Tent with Rouny complete in good order.
The effects of a dec ased gentleman, consisting of a few articles of Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1872.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL IN FAGGOTS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and risk of Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee:—

Æ B—50 Bundles Steel in Faggots 1 inch.
200 ditto ditto 7-8 ,,
150 ditto ditto 1 ,,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Dinshaw Cowasjee Doctor, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jamsetjee Hormusjee Khuddaghai.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground adjoining and containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety-seven and three hundred square yards or positively, the first of which is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4/2, and the second of which bears no assessment No. and the messuages, tenements, or three chawls and ranges of buildings, hereditaments, and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Gilder Road without the Fort walls of Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon and which said chawls are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and which said two parcels of land are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Gilder Street, on or towards the west and south by the property of Cubbeerpunth, and on or towards the north by the Foras Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of Pallonjee Hormusjee and others.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CARR BROTHERS, 17 CHURCH STREET.

52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skeae, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.

STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

PERSIAN ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, THE STRIKING PLAY OF

CHAR DURWISH, OR BAG-O-BAHAR.

WITH GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENES AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMATIC EFFECTS.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF ART AND ART MANUFACTURES, 1873.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The first of a series to be HELD in connection with the ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS of LONDON.

It is proposed to hold an Exhibition of Art and Art Manufactures in Bombay in February 1873 in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Exhibition will consist of four Divisions.

FIRST DIVISION—Fine Arts.

Fine Arts applied or not applied to works of utility.

Class 1.—Painting of all kinds, in Oil, Water Colours, Distempers, Wax, Enamel, and on Glass, Porcelain, Mosaics, &c.
Class 2.—Sculpture Modelling, Carving and Chasing in Marble, Stone, Wood, Terra-Cotta, Metal, Ivory, Glass, Precious Stones, and any other materials.
Class 3.—Engraving, Lithography, Photography as a Fine Art.
Class 4.—Architectural Designs and Drawings, Photographs of executed Buildings, Studies, and Restorations of existing Buildings and Models.
Class 5.—Designs of all kinds of Decorative Manufacture.
Class 6.—Reductions, i.e., exact copies of ancient, mediæval and modern pictures, painted in oil, water colours, or reproduced in chromo-lithography, by the Autotype process, Engravings, Photography, &c. Reproductions of Mosaics and Enamels, copies in plaster and Fictile Ivory, Electrotypes of ancient and modern works of art, &c.

SECOND DIVISION—Manufactures.

Class 1.—Silk and Velvet.
Class 2.—Cotton.
Class 3.—Lace, hand and machine made.
Class 4.—Flax and Hemp Manufactures.
Class 5.—Articles of Clothing, especially Pugrees and Native Shoes.
Class 6.—Tapestry, Embroidery, and Needle-work.
Class 7.—Woven, spun, felted and laid Fabrics (when shewn as specimens of printing and dyeing).
Class 8.—Leather and Leather Manufactures, including Saddlery and Harness.
Class 9.—Skins, Furs, Feathers, and Hair.
Class 10.—Pottery of all kinds, viz., Earthenware, Stoneware, Porcelain, Parian, &c.
Class 11.—Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper Hangings, Papier Maché, and general Decorations.
Class 12.—Matting of all kinds, straw and manufactures.
Class 13.—Glass, Stained Glasses used in Buildings, Glass for household purposes.
Class 14.—Jewellery.
Class 15.—Works in precious metals and their imitations.
Class 16.—Horological Instruments.
Class 17.—Dressing Cases, Travelling Cases, &c.
Class 18.—Steel, Native and European Cutlery, Edge Tools, European and Native Arms.
Class 19.—Iron and General Hardware, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Pewter, and General Brazing.
Class 20.—Brass and Copper Manufactures.
Class 21.—Paper in all its Branches.

THIRD DIVISION.—Useful and Scientific.

Class 1.—European and Native Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram Roads (models are admissible).
Class 2.—Horticultural Machinery and Products.
Class 3.—Substances used as Food, Agricultural Products, Dry-saltery, Grocery, Preparation of Food.
Class 4.—Tobacco and Implements for use of Tobacco.
Class 5.—Native and European Cooking Sciences.
Class 6.—Civil and Military Engineering, Cements, and Plasters, Architectural and Building Contrivances, and Tests.
Class 7.—Naval Architecture—
Models of Native and European Ships and Tackle.
Do. of do. Boats, Barges, and Vessels for commerce, amusement, &c.
Class 8.—Philosophical Instruments and processes depending upon their use.
Class 9.—Chemical substances and products and experimen's.
Class 10.—Hydraulic and Pneumatic Experiments—Supply of water.
Class 11.—Use of Electricity.
Class 12.—Uses of Magnetism.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Simple Organic and Inorganic Matter.

Class 1.—Woods of India.
Class 2.—Coals and other Minerals, Marble Stone, Sands, especially with reference to those used in the manufacture of Pottery and Cements.

Communications to be addressed to

G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Office, School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay, 17th October 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per SHARE (making Rs. 500 for the year ending 30th June last) has been DECLARED, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY next, the 28th October 1872, on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,

A. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th October 1872.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES,

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which posses es the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS from their Select-mass India Rubber Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 509 of 1872.

VULLUBDASS VUNDRAVUNDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Merchant carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Pragjee Luckmidas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HURGOPALL PREMSOOKDASS and CHIMNEERAM PREMSOOKDASS, residing at Hyderabad in the Deccan, and carrying on business in Shaik Memon Street, in Bombay, aforesaid, by means of their Moorim, Manockchund Munore..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Move ble Property issued on the 22nd day of October, instant, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property of the above-named Defendants:—All Shares standing the name or names of the Defendants, or either of them, or in the name of the Defendant's Firm of Poorummull Chimneeram, in the Eastern Marine Insurance Company of Bombay (Limited), and also the Defendant's right, title, and interest of what nature or kind so ever in the said Shares, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 2,655-10-0 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees Three Hundred for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty five and Annas Ten, and further simple interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment. The sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in two Shares in the Eastern Marine Insurance Company (Limited).

Each Share to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th October 1872.

Messrs. MANISTY & FLETCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, (corner of Cheapside), London.

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO., 50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, an Executive Engineer for the Khandesh Local Funds Department. Salary Rs. 500, with Rs. 200 travelling allowance. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th November 1872.

J. H. GRANT, Acting Collector and President L. F. Committee, Khandeish.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

PART of a large HOUSE TO LET in a most healthy and airy situation, near the Hope Hall Hotel. Apply to W. B., at Messrs. PEEL CASSELS & Co.'s Office, in Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST of the above TESTIMONIAL will be kept OPEN till the 15th December next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to PAY in the amount of their Subscriptions into the New Bank of Bombay.

S. SHAPOORJEE, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 15th October 1872.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, Rs. 2-8-0.

MATHERAN HILL, ITS PEOPLE, PLANTS AND ANIMALS, BY Dr. J. Y. SMITH.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL will be received by the Undersigned up to the 8th November 1872.

Further information may be obtained, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected, at the Office of the Undersigned, during office hours, from the 21st instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. E. HART, C.E., Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

BANK OF BOMBAY, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, being fully wound up, and an account showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted having been prepared and submitted with the vouchers thereof to N. Spencer, Esq., the person appointed by the Shareholders to inspect the same, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Bank will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, in Elphinstone Circle, on the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER, next, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of considering such Account and of passing the following Resolution:—"That on consideration of the Account of the Liquidation as submitted to the Meeting, this Meeting are of opinion that the affairs of the said Bank of Bombay have been fairly wound up, and that such Resolution be advertised in accordance with the provisions of Section 94 of Act XIX. of 1857."

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 25th September 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—Agreeably to a Requisition from the Shareholders, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING, called for the 5th October, is FURTHER ADJOURNED to the 5TH NOVEMBER, proximo, and will be HELD at 4 P.M. on that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY:

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to	
BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by sail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
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North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Joypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Boona	Treacher & Co.; D. S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Mofussil Press shares closed dull. Other shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	795
10,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	230
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	290
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	165
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,440
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	883
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435 x. d.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	69·12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
.....	£20	43·10'2	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£400	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£48	126·3·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co.	1,600
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	8.0
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,275
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,95
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,045
900	1,000	all	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	999
800	2,500	all	100 p.a	Oriental	2,615
600	2,500	2,400	125p.a	Royal	2,075
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	925

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	800	all	10p.ct.	Albert ning Co.	550
250	3,000	600	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	275
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	200 pa.	Bombay Press Co.	1,975
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	475 x. d.
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
800	1,200	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
250	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	970
300	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	750
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
250	3,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	975
200	400	250	42½ pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	60
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press.	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
40	850	750	100 pa	Simla Press Co.	530
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	825
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,200
$3,000	50	all	4½ pt	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155·d
1,000	50	all	1½ pa	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pa	Treacher & Co	395
2,000	250	all	6 pa	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 25/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to 9/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1/7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111 to 111½
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been quiet, with prices unaltered. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 2 0	to Rs. 4 3 0
" "	40 "	39 "	6½ "	" 4 8 6	to " 4 8 6
" "	40 "	39 "	7 "	" 4 11 0	to " 4 12 0
" "	40 "	39 "	8½ "	" 5 8 0	to " 5 9 0
" "	45 "	39 "	7 "	" 4 15 0	to " 5 0 0
" "	45 "	39 "	8 "	" 5 8 0	to " 5 10 0
" "	45 "	39 "	9 "	" 6 7 0	to " 6 8 0
" Printers	26 "	39 "	3 "	" 2 6 0	to " 2 6 6
Madapolams	32 "	24 "	3 "	" 2 2 0	to " 2 2 6
"	50 "	24 "	5½ "	" 3 11 0	to " 3 11 6
" Jaconets	40 "	29 "	2½ "	" 1 13 6	to " 1 14 0
" "	40 "	29 "	2½ "	" 2 2 0	to " 2 2 3
" "	45 "	29 "	2½ "	" 2 6 0	to "

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000	Pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in	39 yds. 8½	lbs. Rs.	5 8 0
2,500	"	"	"	Com. 40 " 39	" 8½ "	5 8 0
2,000	"	"	"	40 " 39	" 8½ "	5 7 6
500	"	"	"	47 " 39	" 6 "	4 3 0
1,500	"	"	"	40 " 39	" 6½ "	4 8 6
1,000	"	"	"	40 " 39	" 6 "	4 2 9
10,000	"	Madapollams	32 "	24 "	2½ "	1 15 0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th Oct. 1872.

Open 1,266 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	98,562 10 2
Merchandize	1,80,132 2 0
Electric Telegraph	683 12 0
Earth Works	605 0 0
Total Rs.	2,79,923 8 2
Corresponding week last year open 1,266 miles Total Rs.	3,46,280 7 5
Decrease Rs.	66,356 15 7

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 15s. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Ven'ce		£2 15s.
Trieste		£3.
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Havre		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. to £3.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Vesta (s)	Lombardich	Trieste, October 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Victoria Cross	Burns	Rangoon.
	Attila	Stephenson	London via Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ourun, Macoda, to Cutch.

Ship Geraldine Paget, Ogilvie, to Calcutta.

The Ship John and Mary, to Zanzibar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

Oct.

ARRIVALS.

22 Baghdad (s) ..... Self ..... Bombay, Oct. 11.
Daphne ..... Cross ..... Liverpool, July 9.
Howrah ..... Greaves ..... London, June 29.
St r of Erin ..... Mills ..... London, July 10.

MADRAS.

Oct.

DEPARTURE.

22 Patna (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 30 cases slates, Cassom Abdoolrehmon; 50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhusson Esoobhoy; 25 cases slates, Allana Abdoolrymon; 3 packages glassware, Munro, Newsom & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle (s), 3 cases toys, Jamsetjee Eduljee's Sons.

Walamo (s), 50 cases sulphuric acid, Abdoola Esmail & Co.; 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bomanjee Sorabjee; 17 cases cilmanstores and 1 case boots, W. Watson & Co.; 1 case harness and 1 case saddlery, N. V. Currance.

Tiverton, 35 cases iron safes, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 85 packages empty soda water bottles, Treacher & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 77 cases brandy, Cowasjee Manockjee & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia (s), 225 bags myrabolams, Jewraz Luckmichund.
Ionia (s), 100 bales cotton, Rajaram Dalooram.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 50 bundles deer horns and 20 bundles buffa'o horns Nensee Gungjee; 25 bundles hides, Fazula Casombhoy; 15 bales skins, Joosabhoy Hassum & Co.; 2 chests shawls Heeranund Lallchund; 1 case shawls, Forbes & Co; 6 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 9 chests shawls, Myadass Ramchund; 3 chests shawls, Bungilall Gwalanath; 15½ bales skins, George Lockhart & Co.; 1 case shawls, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 500 bags gingely seed, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia (s), 14 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 19 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.; 5 bales hides, Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th October, 12-30 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th October, 11-25 A.M.; via Turkey, 24th October, 1-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

Australian cable and land lines to Melbourne right.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 25th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·87.

CARWAR, 25th Oct., 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·96.

CANNANORE, 25th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·20.

VINGORLA, 25th Oct., 6 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 88.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Wahab, Lieutenant Colonel 8th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.

Cust, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 25.

Bean, Captain, 17th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Dhoolia.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd October, 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Regt. N. I.—Lt. E. Balfe, 49th Foot, a candidate for the S. C., to be 2nd Wing Sub. on probation.

17th Regt. N. I.—Lt. P. C. Heath, 45th Foot, having qualified for the S. C., to officiate as Adjt., vice Watson, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 16th Oct. 1872 :—

Maj. D. Hutcheon, Staff Corps.

Capt. S. Iredell, S. C., Qr. Mr. 29th N. I.

Maj. D. Hutcheon, S. C., is placed on general duty, Assegnhur

That part of G. O. C. No. 643, 12th inst., directing Lt. G. Harvey, 33rd Foot, to join the next course of Garrison Instruction at Poona, is cancelled.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 22.)

Mr. George Stuart Forbes, M.A., is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 16th instant, the date of his arriva, at Madras per steamer Columbian.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of Third Class on the 7th Oct. 1872 :—

Messrs. A. C. Burnell, J. Grose, W. Wilson and S. Foster.

The undermentioned Members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of Fourth Class on the 13th Oct. 1872 :—

W. A. Happell, J. Sturrock, D. Buick, H. G. Turner, C. A. Bird, L. A. Campbell, H. W. Wellesley, H. B. Grigg, T. von D. Hardinge, W. P. Austin, H. F. Clogstoun, G. K. Chamberlain, C. J. Knox, J. L. Wearner, L. R. Burrows, E. Turner, R. Rice, F. N. Overbury, E. Gibson, and A. J. B. Atkinson.

The following alterations of rank, are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 33rd Regiment N. I.

Maj. George Falconer Pearson (Lt.-Col. in S. C.,) and Capt. Peter Burgess (S. C.,) to have rank from the 19th Sept. 1872, vice Harrison, deceased.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'S, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'S, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS under two Bengal maunds can now be CONVEYED in ONE DAY between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par River.

Trains are now running betw en Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, as follows, calling at all Stations :—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time.
	A.M.		A.M.
Bombay	Dep. 7-30	Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.		P.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45	Surat	Arr. 5-15
	A.M.		A.M.
Surat	Dep. 8-30	Surat	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.		P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25	Bombay	Arr. 5-10

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MURPHY—October 22nd, at the Mission House, Surat, the wife of J. E. Murphy, Esq., C. S., of a son.

PINSENT—October 22nd, at Camp Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. Geo. Pinsent, P. W. D., of a son.

WAKEMAN—October 24th, at 21, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, the wife of Mr. Arthur Henry Wakeman, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUVAL—October 19th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Duval, of a son.

EASTON—October 21st, at Joanpore, the wife of Mr. J. M. Easton, C. E., O. and R. Railway, of a son.

NEED—October 14th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Mr. W. D'C. Need, Accountant, Special Military Works Division, P. W. D., of a daughter.

RINGWOOD—October 10th, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, the wife of C. H. Ringwood, Esq., C.C.S., Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—October 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. R. Saunders, prematurely, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROOKS—BUTLER—October 19th, at Cuttack, by the Rev. J. Buckley, D.D., F. G. Brooks, Esq., Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, to Miss Mary E. Butler, of Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE GRIEVED.—We cannot insert your letter after a contemporary has already mentioned the matter.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

WE find that our article of yesterday in regard to the mission of Sir Bartle Frere and the steps which must be taken in Western India for the suppression of the East African Slave-trade has caused a great deal of excitement among certain classes of native merchants in Bombay. Some of them have become seriously alarmed, while others who have watched the operations of the slave-trade with feelings of regret, are willing to come forward and assist in the suppression of it. We could wish that those of the latter class were a little more definite in their statements. They seem to know all about the traffic, and profess their willingness to give such information and to enter into the suppression business in such a way that an end can easily be made of the traffic; but when it comes to definite details, it is impossible to learn from them what it is that they are prepared to do or would propose to have done. The most definite information we have received is from two native merchants of considerable standing, one of whom has resided for many years on the east coast of Africa, as his father has done before him. They say we were quite right in asserting that the centre of the East African slave-trade is neither in the interior of Africa nor in Zanzibar but in Bombay, for it is from here that the money goes which purchases the beads, wire and the other articles which are given in exchange for slaves; but it is not Banians alone who are engaged in this nefarious traffic. A number of Bhattias also have a hand in it, and so have the Kojahs, who, from being Mohammedans, have a certain advantage in dealing with the Arabs, Arabo-negritic half-castes, and Islamised negroes, who penetrate into the interior and bring back the slaves. The noise which is now being made about the African slave-trade, and the announced advent of Sir Bartle Frere, has caused a great deal of alarm among these gentry, and we have been assured the danger is that whenever Sir Bartle makes his appearance, either here or at Zanzibar, they will, *for the time*, withdraw from the traffic altogether and withdraw their agents in hundreds from the coast of Africa, so that it will be difficult for the British envoy to lay his hand upon any of the actual operations. This is evidently extremely probable, and it is equally likely that unless very stringent and effective measures are put and kept in force, no long time may elapse after the conclusion of Sir Bartle Frere's mission before the traffic in slaves will again creep into existence. British cruisers on the coast cannot really do much against the traffic so long as slave-dealing and slave-kidnapping operations can easily be carried on in the interior, and at the same time there is a great demand for slaves on the south-west coast of Arabia and in Madagascar, where we understand the great markets for that kind of live stock are to be found. In these circumstances, it is of importance that the whole management of the traffic should be laid open, as our informants profess themselves to be able to do; that the more respectable Hindoo or Kojah merchants who dislike the traffic should be got to give all information they possess regarding the means by which it is carried on, and that the merchants who are engaged in it should be made to feel that it is their interest as well as their duty to have nothing to do with it any more. We have been informed that one of the circumstances which goes a long way in keeping up the slave-trade is the part it plays in the payment of goods taken over to Africa by the Indian merchants. Of course they want to dispose of as much merchandise as they can, and are in the habit of giving goods on credit when they find the people in Africa and in the islands on the coast are unable to pay at the moment. Then, when they want payment, they are told that they will immediately receive it if a boat can be procured to take away a number of slaves which have been collected, for exportation, at the place where payment for goods received in lawful traffic is due. Thus a number of Indian merchants are drawn into complicity with the slave-trade, not from any attempt to make money by it directly, but in order to receive payment for goods which they have given on credit in their anxiety to have some trade to carry on. So much is this the case that there is a regular saying in the dialects of the East Coast of Africa, which being translated, runs, "Let a boat come for slaves and then you "shall get the money we owe you." In this way the legitimate interests of commerce are mixed up with the illegitimate demands of this nefarious traffic, and men are drawn into complicity with the slave-trade who would probably shrink from actually paying out money for the purchase of human beings, or otherwise engaging directly in the purchase of human beings. For this piece of information we are indebted to Mr. Mooljee Thackersey, whose reforming proclivities are well-known, and Mr. Muthooradas Khetsey, who was lately engaged in assisting an abducted Hindoo widow, and who has himself resided several years in Africa. Both these gentlemen are willing to aid in the suppression of the slave-trade, and the latter is ready, if necessary, to return to Africa in order to make his local knowledge more available for that purpose. It may be asked of all such volunteers why, if they knew so much about the matter, they did not come forward before to assist in the suppression of this nefarious traffic, but when the destruction of anything is seriously set about, there are always a number of people to join in the hunt, though of themselves they may not care to incur the risk of moving against it. The only question is as to what value such aid is likely to be of, and that is rather a question for Sir Bartle Frere than for us to decide. We believe that now the East African slave-trade will be put down with the aid of the Indo-African merchants, or without their aid, or even against their opposition; but no doubt they can aid in making the process easy, and they seem to think that they alone can make it quite effectual. Our own idea is that the most effectual and the most desirable way of putting an end to this traffic is to take over the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, to place British authority on the coast of East Africa, with power to extend into the interior, and so to commence laying the foundations of an Anglo-African Empire.

THE *Times of India* of the 19th instant published a Don Quixote kind of letter, under the signature of "Asmodeus," upon the subject of squatters and outsiders on the plots of ground in the Marines Lines. This letter we did not see for some days, as it escaped notice; but our attention having been drawn to its statements, we are bound to reply with the view of preventing Government and the officials who are concerned from being misled. We will at once declare that our article was written with three objects, viz. with a view to the removal of the Sepoy Lines from Boree Bunder, such being unfit for occupation, and dangerous to health; secondly, with the purpose of attracting notice to the fact that the valuable Government property at Colaba should be used, and all the troops be brigaded there, as it has been reported to be the most healthy spot in the Island, and thirdly and lastly, we wished very prominently to attract attention to the miserable position of Regimental officers, many of whom have no quarters provided for them, and who are thus exposed to great expense and inconvenience. The writer in the *Times of India* has not attempted to deny that the above three considerations are important. Indeed, he endorses our views upon the subject of officers' quarters, for he says that regimental quarters "at a moderate "rent" and "near their troops are sadly needed." The two other subjects he ignores altogether, viz. the removal of the troops from Boree Bunder, and the occupation of the land and house property at Colaba, which has been acquired at such cost to the tax-payer. Surely these were subjects that might have been allowed to come within the range of his remarks upon an article written on such important and pressing matters. But "Asmodeus," in his endeavour to protect the property which he claims to own in the Marine Lines, is oblivious of every public interest. If he can remain a squatter even without a valid title, his object will have been gained. We hold that he has no title at Law or Equity, and that he has, as an act of mistaken kindness, too long been permitted to squat upon land which for years was the ground appropriated to the use of Regimental officers doing duty in this garrison, and for whom Government are bound to provide accommodation. It is only of recent years that even Staff officers were allowed ground in these lines, for by custom and immemorial usage these plots of ground belonged only to Regimental officers, who can ill afford to pay large rent, and who should be near their men. When a lawyer has a bad case he generally avoids the real issue, throws dirt or ridicule at his opponent, and tries to extort a verdict in his favour by rearing up a foreign or immaterial issue, and then throwing down the suppositious case which he himself invents, merely for the purpose of distraction. "Asmodeus" has adopted this defence. The writer took hold of what he tells us was a mistake in our figures. We had stated that the original cost of these bungalows was from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000, and we believed this. We are now told that the amount paid was from twice to four times that sum. Now granting that we were in error as to the amount of cost, does the actual sum paid alter the case, or even give a better title? The writer may be correct in the statement that Government paid Rs. 1,600 for those bungalows which are called the "Alms Houses," but we challenge him to tell us what he paid for his own house. We invite him to inform the public the number of years he has lived in his present abode, and the rent that he could procure for it now if he were to let, as well as the rent it would have fetched per month in the days of the Share Mania. We wait reply, and are very sure that if a creditor and debtor account be produced, that the resident squatter will appear to have made a very good thing of being allowed to poach on regimental preserves. For we hold these plots were in regimental charge.

The writer, however, appears to have overlooked the fact that we did not, as he charges, propose "ruthless demolition." We stated as a broad fact, and it cannot be controverted, that Government have the power to order the entire buildings on the land side of the Marine Lines to be pulled down if necessity should arise, or to order the occupants to quit. Part of the bargain was that the ground upon which the houses were built might be resumed at the discretion of Government. But while this is so, we suggested a middle course, a milder and a more generous line of procedure. We proposed that Government, as an act of grace, might entertain the matter, and allow the squatters to receive "*all* "*or such part of the sum paid as might appear* "*not to be unreasonable.*" In fact we pleaded the cause of those who had risked their money, and were too kind to these who, as we put it, had grambled with the purchase money. Did any wise or commonly prudent person in England ever purchase freehold, leasehold, or copyhold property without investigating the title, without making the vendor exhibit the deeds under which he pretended to sell or grant possession? Did Government ever bestow manorial rights, or grant land or buildings without issuing a patent? To both these queries we say, Never. Hence if those persons who inhabit bungalows in the Marine Lines went into them without a legal title, they must, as men of the world, know very well that they occupy by sufferance only and are liable to expulsion.

The writer starts by saying that few know the ins and outs about property in Bombay, and he more than insinuates that he only is that learned conveyancer. Let him, if he can, tell us where he registered his deed of conveyance, where his name will be found as the free-holder of the site he claims to be the landlord? We refer him, as he does us, to Colonel Kennedy's office, and we think the records of that place would not give him even one muniment of title. We assert that the plots of ground in the Marine Lines for years past were in military limits, and that outsiders were only allowed to erect these bungalows as an act of grace.

Again, we are taken up for stating that persons of splendid income live for small rents in the Marine Lines, to the exclusion of military men who are proverbially poor. We maintain this. We do not regard Commissariat Officers, Health Officers and Engineer Officers, Master Attendants and Chaplains as military men. They are serving in Civil Departments, and, as compared with the poorly paid Regimental officer, they draw splendid incomes. If extra room should exist after providing for Regimental officers, no doubt the former class would have greater claims than merchants or other gentlemen unconnected with the service. The whole letter is evidently a desperate struggle on the part of a squatter to acquire a right in that which he has only been allowed to enjoy as a temporary act of grace. The writer very properly points out Dr. Hewlett as the possessor of a splendid income, and we earnestly recommend Government as an act of public justice to request this gentleman, on the hint given by the *Times of India*, to immediately find other quarters. He has no right to be housed for almost nothing, while there is no real provision for four regimental officers now doing duty in this garrison, and who are obliged to make shift in other person's bungalows. This is the more hard, as three out of the four officers we allude to are married men. But there are others besides the Municipal Commissioner who live in the Marine Lines, who might be mentioned as having no right to be there; but his is an aggravated case, and a short time he even found accommodation in his Marine residence for a senior member of Council, drawing Rs. 5,000 a month.

The whole question is simply this—at the time the houses were built on the land side of the Marine Lines, were the plots of ground in military charge? We think the writer will find it hard to deny this. With regard to the houses purchased by Government, and rented to occupiers, other than Regimental officers, we really think they should all be directed to quit. Military men must reside near their duty, and these plots of ground were originally assigned to them. They have been deprived of this ground either for the erection of jowlee bungalows or for pitching tents, and we trust Government will restore them to their just rights. No doubt "Asmodeus" hopes to have an opportunity in a *Times of India* leader to defend his pecuniary interests, but let him first prove his title.

We are very far from wishing to see the outside squatters, or the Civil-Military settlers ejected without some compensation, for we quite see that Government have encouraged them to consider themselves as something more than mere squatters, by having allowed them to remain undisturbed so long. But the mistakes or the unauthorized kindness of Government officials can give no legal or equitable title to plots of ground which were only granted as a temporary convenience. We know as a fact that the present system of driving out the Regimental officer from quarters and ground on which he had a right to house himself, has been a source of great difficulty and the cause of debt and expenses to Regimental officers; and as the subject, thanks to "Asmodeus," is likely to be one for a large amount of discussion, we trust that the Governor will call for the papers showing how these squatters originally were permitted to occupy these plots, and the terms on which alone they were allowed to build temporary bungalows, and the conditions which were made for them to leave if necessary. Nearly every General Officer commanding in Bombay, and most, if not all, the officers commanding regiments here, have from time to time represented the inconvenience and the hardship which officers suffer by having in the monsoon to reside miles away from their regiments. In cases of emergency the absence of officers from their corps might be most fatal, and we recommend the Government at once and finally to exercise the power it possesses, and to give quarters to the Regimental officers. If four outsiders were ordered to quit, the present wan's would be provided for. The matter is serious, and attention to it most imperative.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times* has given an amusing but inaccurate and highly muddled account of the recent bread controversy in Bombay, and winds up by implying that that controversy in question has left the bread question very much where it was before, but has succeeded in affording entertainment to the public. We are not disposed to reject the compliment implied in the latter statement, for a certain amount of what goes into this paper is intended to amuse the public and give it something to talk about; but it is good to be useful as well as ornamental, and we venture to say that the part we have taken in the bread question has done a great deal of good. It has produced a marked improvement in the bread of Bombay, and has brought to light the important fact that Indian wheat contains a much larger proportion of nitrogenous matter than English wheat possesses. We suspect that the effect of high cultivation is to decrease the amount of nitrogenous matter in roots and fruits as well as in grain, and this explains how it is that the potato, in most countries, has become such an uninteresting article of diet of late years. The nitrogenous quality of Indian wheat must give it a distinct value, which it was not before known to possess. We understand that when the failure of the potato crop at home was announced, a leading Bombay mercantile house, with which our relations have not always been such as could have been desired, immediately

expensive, but the bazaar will now derive considerable benefit from it. I believe that the water of this place is the best I have ever tasted in India.

We have had some picnics at Elphinstone Point. People from Bombay are improving in appearance. Our fearful drawback is that you cannot go out without being in danger of meeting tigers or hearing the shouts of *vaqu*, which are heard every day. Between 12 and 2 o'clock in the day one killed two bullocks at one place. Then a man minding cattle has been eaten, a woman gathering sticks partly eaten, and a bullock taken out of a man's house in the day time. This tiger was seen last night at Mount Douglas and between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday at "Leason Lodge," and "Paradise Lodge" the day before. There is a strong party going out in search of him this morning. I hear that there are three tigers about.

MATHERAN, 24TH OCTOBER.

A CORRESPONDENT of yours up here is "righteously angered" about the bridle paths. The mention of "wagon" road must be due to some printer's imp of your establishment. It would be difficult to use language too strong in describing some parts of the road up from Narel, and even the Superintendent must forgive your correspondent for speaking of it as he does. It is simply unpardonable, and the Government should send some one to report on the condition of the road &c. of this pleasure resort. The state of the road since the rains entirely justifies another correspondent of yours, who maintained that a knowledge of road-making was of more importance in a superintendent than a knowledge of physic. There is really no field for a medical man, but a very good field, and not a very easy one, for a man to try his hand at road-making. "It was the boast of Augustus that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble," and it would not be a small boast for a superintendent that he found the way to Matheran a continuous series of rough water-courses, and left it a good road that would last through the traffic of the dry season and the rains of the monsoon. A few days ago a muccadum of coolies mending the road between Narel and the plateau told me that he had orders not to put any earth over the broken stone that they were filling broken places with. If this broken stone or metal were covered with earth well wetted, it would make an excellent road, and if protected from a run of water, one that would stand all through the monsoon. Now the excuse will of course be that they cannot get water. Very well, then the repairs should be made during the monsoon, and the superintendent should not be allowed to leave the hill for Poona until he had reported that the roads were all in a condition to stand the monsoon fail, and therefore in a condition to stand the traffic of all the ensuing dry season. Then during the ensuing rains a little repair would make the roads good for another year. In this way one would always have a road that one could ride or walk over, instead of, as now, having the infamous places to go over even a month after visitors have begun to resort to the place.

I purpose giving your readers some advice about the points, and will make a beginning in this by saying that *Panorama Point* is a prime morning point, as going and returning, the sun being in the east and much of the path to the point being on the west side of the hill leading to it, there is a deal of enjoyable shade. The superintendent should put a lady's mounting stone at this point, because the best way to enjoy the grand variety of views and effects from Panorama is to dismount and walk round it leisurely. On foot you can more calmly watch the changing effect as the sun rises, and you can more readily make way for any one else arriving. If you can get to the point as the sun is emerging from the horizon, the grandeur of the effects of light and shade, whether looking towards Parbool or the Cathedral rock, would repay you if you had come from London to see that only. Your readers should keep in mind that Panorama is essentially a morning point.

[We think our correspondent's suggestion that a mounting stone should be put on Panorama Point a good one, but cannot agree with him that a "man of physic" is of little use on the Hill. It is certainly absolutely necessary that there should be a medical man on the hill. Then Dr. Simpson is not responsible for the state of the roads up to the plateau; that is under the charge of the Local Fund Engineer of the Panwa district. The Superintendent last year kept the roads in good repair, but one thing which might be done that would be a great convenience to visitors would be the lopping off of branches which overhang the [illegible]. In our opinion, it would be of little use to attempt to mend the roads during the monsoon; but that should be done immediately the rain ceases to fall.]

NEEMUCH AND ITS UNHEALTHINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of the 14th of September last, I find a leading article on the unhealthiness of Neemuch. Will you kindly allow your paper to be the medium for a suggestion to the military authorities, which if acted on, would lessen the chances of a recurrence of the great mortality to which the European troops at that station have been exposed, during the last six months, from cholera.

Until the commencement of the year 1871, the detachment of European Infantry at this station consisted of only two companies of the 8th regiment from Nusseerabad. For some reason (supposed to be a want of barrack accommodation at Mhow) this force was augmented by a company of the 59th regiment from Mhow.

As there is now an opportunity of removing the necessity of keeping this extra company at Neemuch, should a want of barrack accommodation at Mhow be the reason for its being retained there? Surely a portion of the Cavalry barracks at Mhow (which will be unoccupied when the 15th Hussars march for Bengal, this regiment being replaced by only two squadrons of the 3rd Hussars) might be handed over to the Infantry, and thus avoid the necessity of keeping a single European soldier at Neemuch beyond what is required for military purposes.

In a financial point of view, this suggestion is also worthy of consideration, as the Government are about erecting new barracks at Neemuch for the Royal Artillery, whereas if this extra company were withdrawn, their barracks might be given over for the use of the Royal Artillery. ALPHA.

THE BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report of the proceedings of the Fund's meeting of the 16th September last has come out, and my expectations have been more than realized. The reasons and objects of the increase in the rate of discount have been so clearly explained by the proposer, that even an idiot will understand them and give his ready assent thereto.

But let us follow in an extreme case most favourable to the proposition under notice, the same calculations which have been used in the illustration given in the report, and we are driven quite against our wish, to the following unhappy result:—

1. If one paid his monthly subscription Rs. 20 at the end of the third month, at the end of the year, the fund would have Rs. 4-8-0 plus Rs. 240.....Rs. 244 8 0
2. The discount on Rs. 240 @ Rs. 4½ per cent., being Rs. 10-12-10, it would leave a balance to the fund of Rs. 229-3-2 plus Rs. 13-12-0, the year's interest @ 6 per cent.....Rs. 242 15 2
3. Therefore the annual loss to the fund on an income of Rs. 240 .....Rs. 1 8 10
4. Therefore the annual loss to the fund on an income of Rs. 100 .....Rs. 0 10 0
5. If all the subscribers are allured by the bait of the increased rate of discount thrown in their way, and pay their subscriptions in advance, the total loss per annum, taking from the fund's report for the last year the figure of Rs. 21,563 as the annual income from subscriptions .....Rs. 135 0 0
6. Deduct—
   - Amount of saving for eleven months on account of about two thousand bills otherwise required for one hundred and seventy-eight subscribers ...Rs. 10 0 0
   - Amount of saving for eleven months on account of two hundred and twenty receipt stamps, the number of subscribers whose monthly subscriptions exceed Rs. 20 .....Rs. 13 12 0
   - Amount of saving for eleven months on account of seven hundred and four half-anna postage stamps, the number of mofussil subscribers being about sixty.....Rs. 20 10 0

   44 6 0
7. Net annual loss to the fund at the rate of discount originally proposed, viz. Rs. 4½ per cent. .....Rs. 90 10 0
8. Net annual loss to the fund at the rate of discount adopted at the meeting in question, viz. Rs. 4 per cent .....Rs. 86 7 0

This is indeed a great benefit to the fund and an enormous saving of Rs. 44-6-0!

21st October. ICH DIEU.

A FRENCHWOMAN once said that she never loved anything. "You loved your children?" suggested a friend, "When they were little," she replied. "And you love diamonds?" "When they are large."

THE GROWL FROM MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in this morning's paper a letter headed "A Growl from Matheran," recommending you not to go there on account of the bad state of the road up the Ghaut. The road certainly is not quite so smooth as the Esplanade main-road, but then it is not a municipal road, nor has there ever been a steam-roller on it. A short time ago some old woman tried to frighten us all about the dangers and difficulties of a trip to Toolsee. On going there, however, I found the distance an easy walk, and the difficulties of the road greatly exaggerated. Having this morning walked from the chowkie to Narel, I had ample opportunities of inspecting the road, and all I can say is, don't be deterred from taking your projected trip to Matheran by "Amicus." After the monsoon the road is naturally a little rough, but coolies are busily employed repairing it where necessary, and by the first of next month it will be polished off and afford good galloping ground for those gents who ran their tats up the hill and boast of doing it in forty minutes. Some day I intend writing to you about getting up a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is impossible for a private individual to devote the necessary time to a prosecution but in the good city of Bombay the necessity for a P. C. A. Society is daily illustrated. I am aware that the police occasionally catch some bhail-wallah putting the screw in a little too much, but there is higher game than this to be had. I have been betrayed into writing a longer letter than I intended, but the pith is to be found in the next sentences. My advice to those who intend to visit Matheran and use their own horses, is—take your own gram. I found that I was paying on the Hill at the rate of Rs. 64 or Rs. 65 per candy, including coolie hire from the bazaar. I only got nine Bombay seers for one rupee, that was a fortnight ago. Now I believe eleven seers is the proper nerrick, but that would bring it to about Rs. 53 per candy. I immediately ordered half a candy from Bombay, which cost me eighteen rupees, inclusive of railway freight and coolie hire up the Ghaut, that is, Rs. 36 per candy instead of Rs. 64. However I hope your readers will take the hint I have given them, and let the Banians at Matheran, who sell gram at Rs. 53 per candy, keep it as a Somalee at Aden, who once refused to sell me something or other, I forget what now, said he should viz. for the damn fool passenger.

Bombay, 24th October. M.

ANOTHER "ENRAGED HUSBAND'S" EXPOSTULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps you calls yourself a gintleman, but any man who carry's on a klandestin corispondince with a married woman and then puts it in the paper ought to be ashamed of hisself. I doant know your sise, but if I doant call in at Midow Street and have a slap at you my name aint Brown. It was only this morning at six that I was a-taking my tub in one of them outhouses at the back of the Chowk Otel when a chap in the next crib who was a splashin his two inches of water about in an energetick manner sings out, "I say Brown, is that your old woman who is a-writin to the paper and a-callin of the editor her's affectionately?" I was in a bad temper at the time, a-balin of the water in haf pints, and I says to him, "Look ere, if you speak disrispectfuly of my wife it aint long this bit of corrigated iron wul keep me from punchen of your head." He cleared out at once, and after I had givin up the idea of washin myself in two inches I walked accross the ornamental grounds to our bedroom. Mary was still in bed, and feelin much annoyed I says, "That soger cove with the dark mostache has been a-chaffin of me about you." "About me," she says, "if I catch him or any of em a-mixin of my good name in the fashionable skandal, I'l prosekette them for libel;" and she looked so wild that I was afraid if she saw him a-crossin the grounds he might have lost his sleepen soot for many a time as she ripped my shirts down the back in her tantrums. So pattin her on the back I says laffin, "It's all rite old gall, but you've not been a writin to any editers of newspapers." "Aint I," says she, "that comes of your prefering the *Indian Statesman* to the old established organs of the people. Look here," pulling out the *Bombay Gazette*, she shows me her last letter quite bold. I sat quite still readin of the paper and turnin red and white alternately until I came to the place where she brings in the magistrate's name. I coudint stand it any longer, and a seisin of her by the back hair, of which there aint much left at her age, I knocked her head agin the wall until she nigh fainted. The screemin brought in the big men in the house and they secured me and called me a brute and some other hard names, but all I have to say is that divorce is too expensive a treat for me to enjoy, and my only remedy is that piece of back hair.

She is better now and has asked my forgivnes, but I only said, "Mary, Sir William Burnett must be a good and useful man or else he would not be nighted, but the bottles of gin with his name on is the cause of all your back-slidens; as a decent married woman, give up gin and letter writing, be a wife and cleave to your husband as you was commanded by the parson." I left her sobben as if her hart would break, and trust she has left off her evil ways. If she rites you any more affectionate letters please burn them and don't expose MARY BROWN'S HUSBAND.

Matheran, 25th October.

P.S.—I send this down by the driver of the trane, an old fellow workmen of mine.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

(Continued from the letter in the Bombay Gazette of 12th Sept.)

I COMMEND the attention of the advocates of the Search Navy to the Admiralty reports, and, like our Director of Public Instruction, finding out the cost per head of each slave saved by the Navy from his bondage, they will see it would have been much cheaper to have bought those slaves from Zanzibar and released them at large on India's soil, than to have ransacked upon the waters of the ocean for them. The naval officers need not, however, discourage themselves at the bare truth that is told them, as their services might be more advantageously employed, and there would be no occasion to dismiss them immediately; but instead of the meaningless duty they perform mechanically, there would be more interesting and sensible work found for them if their employers would arouse from the present lethargy to earnest work. There would then be no blaspheming against them. They themselves are not to blame for holding sinecure appointments, troubling the waters of the sea and the merchant shipping trading thereon, or helping the Sultan to make a cozy estate at Zanzibar, or for now and then finding employment for the Consul at Zanzibar in judicial duties, which is all that keeps life and soul together in him there in consequence of his insensibility to any other useful task.

Further extracts from my letter to Mr. Bright, which perhaps never came to his sight by the unfortunate event of sudden illness seizing upon him at the time, are:—

"The Sultan of Zanzibar, a branch of the Imaum of Muscat, had a nominal existence in Africa as a ruler fifty years ago, the time when the British nation began to take a lively interest in the stopping of the sea slave-trade on West and East Africa. The fabric of his present kingdom began with the interest taken by the British Government in the stoppage of the slave-trade. The Sultan has been more shrewd than the officers of the British Government to make conventions which served his aggrandisement entirely instead of serving the interests of the slave-trade. The Sultan has been a far-seeing adventurer, and seeing good prospects before him with powerful military protection on the back from civilized nations jealous of each other in getting the best footing, secured by commercial and slave-trade stopping conventions, he left Muscat for Zanzibar and peopled the scantily inhabited islands at the blind expense of his supporters. He has already made a large revenue for himself in the islands. It will not be hard for him to be compelled to give up the slave-trade in his own dominions now if he wished, as he can live well upon his other very large resources. He has never to provide for his monarchical dominions anything of public works or other wants of a civilized country, and the revenue is therefore at the disposal of the ruler for his personal expenses. There is a mere name of civil or criminal judicature in Zanzibar town alone, to require any expenses for him in that way. He has nothing to fear beyond the coast with having France, Germany and America on the back besides the mighty support of the British nation. He has nothing like a police expenditure, a small troop of mercenaries from the Persian Gulf for preventing feuds and disturbances upon the islands, and the few ships provided with guns for keeping a nominal control upon the opposite African coast so as not to impair any of the resources of his personal revenue, are the only burdens upon his revenue. If, therefore, he would like to show his gratitude to the nations of Europe and most of all to the United Kingdom, for the benefits conferred upon him through them, and if he would have any regard to the feelings of his supporters, now, he can afford to do so, as his other revenue—giving up the one from the slave-trade—is so large that it will comfortably maintain all his pageantry and his zenana if he keeps himself within proper bounds. Such gratitude is quite due from him after fifty years of support, and if we speak of his country as a state or monarchy, it is quite owing to those who made it and brought it into existence, as there was nowhere such a state as the now so-called Zanzibar dominious after the Portuguese power declined from that part of Africa. Such a thing, however, as the giving up of the slave-trade is never to be expected from the Sultan Syed Burgash, who now sits upon the throne after the demise of his brother Syed Madjed last year, as he is opposed to British interests and is said to be foolishly projecting means for increasing the slave-trade, without knowing that he is liable to tumble down in a moment."

HINDOO MERCHANT.

BOMBAY.

POLICE COURTS.—During the Dewalee holidays the Police Courts will be opened for the disposal of the morning cases only.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The Matriculation Examination in connection with the Bombay University commences on Monday, the 16th November.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—On Thursday Mr. Nana Morojee disposed of a number of Municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to about forty rupees.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday a Hindoo named Girdhur Buljore had his left leg hurt by two bags of rice falling on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday night in a house situated in Portuguese Church Street, but it was soon put out by the exertions of some of the neighbours.

CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR.—We learn that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, will arrive in Bombay on or about the 8th November with the several Chiefs of the province.

EFFECTS OF OPIUM.—A man named Sudoo Kahoojee, residing at Duncan Road, and suffering from the effects of an overdose of opium, was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital on Thursday night.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday at Love Lane on the body of a Maratha named Sowlia Suthoo. The jury found that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well.

WHOLESALE CHEATING.—A notorious character named Bapoojee Bomanjee was arrested on Thursday evening by Mr. Superintendent Bailey on the Churney Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on a charge of wholesale cheating.

THE SURAT POLICE.—The *Gujerat Mitra* again asks the Government to increase the police force of the town of Surat. The increase in the number of thefts, several of them committed on the public roads, has led the *Mitra* to repeat the demand.

TRESPASS.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Woodward, one Naroo Soorajee was charged with trespassing in the house of Goree, woman, and was on conviction fined five rupees, or in default, to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

A MONSTER MEETING OF THE BOMBAY INHABITANTS.—We learn that a monster meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on the 5th November for the purpose of adopting a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy of India against the new Municipal Bill.

BUGGY LICENCE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a Mahomedan, by name Shaik Abdoola Shaik Cassum, was charged with driving a public conveyance without an attendant's licence from the Commissioner of Police. He pleaded guilty and was fined ten rupees.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that the Persian Zoroastrian Theatrical Club produce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, a new drama, entitled, "The Four Derwish, or Bag-o-Bahar," in which several striking scenes are to be introduced.

TAMPERING WITH TELEGRAPH WIRES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, two Mahomedan women named Ishabai and Sharabai were charged with attempting to cause interruption to the transmission of signals along a line of electric telegraph passing through Syed Abdool Reymon Street. Defendants were convicted and fined Rs. 25 each.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening at the Esplanade band-stand by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.:—

March	Distant Greeting	Doring.
Quadrille	Minstrels' Songs	Kuhner.
Selection	Love's Ransom	Halevey.
Waltz	Farewell	Reilc.
Chorus	Parisina	Donizetti.
Galop	Studgarter	Kuhner.

THE COTTON FRAUDS CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., merchants, before the Senior Magistrate, and applied to be allowed to withdraw the charge preferred against Bhicka Goolam Saheb and Shirazdeen Shaik Ebram, namely, theft and abetment of theft of ten bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 1,329, the property of the company. The magistrate allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—There were in all 298 prisoners in the County Jail yesterday. Of these, 230 were on the Criminal Side and 68 on the Debtors' Side. Of the prisoners on the Criminal Side, 74 were under sentences from the High Court, 128 by the Magistrates of Police, 19 were on remand, 7 were awaiting trial, and 2 committed to jail by the Insolvency Court. Of the prisoners on the Civil Side, 14 were under warrants from the High Court, and 54 from the Small Causes Court.

TAXATION IN INDIA.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* is extremely glad to learn that H. E. the Governor-General has issued a circular order to the different administrations, asking them to furnish him with reports, obtained from such of their intelligent officers as hold direct communication with the people, as to which of the Imperial, local or municipal taxes have spread discontent among the masses, and heartily thanks His Lordship for this attempt to acquaint himself with the real state of public opinion on this important matter.

THE Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, left Poona for Khandalla on Monday last, and after a short stay at the hill station will proceed to Bombay.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 24.

THE Raja Chutterputtee of Kolapore is expected to arrive here from Kolapore on the 15th proximo, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay to meet H. E. the Viceroy.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that the Agent of Sirdars in the Deccan, R. H. Pinhey, Esq., will proceed to Bombay with his establishment on the 6th proximo, to attend the durbar at Bombay.—*Ibid.*

The late rain at Sholapore has caused much damage to the jowaree and bajree crops. The fields are so wet and muddy, that the sowing of grain is at a standstill.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 25.

MAN-EATING TIGERS.—We regret to learn from the letter of our Mahableshwur correspondent that two natives, a man and a woman, have been killed by tigers whilst engaged in grazing their cattle near that station. They were both killed within a few days of each other, the man on the 17th and the woman on the 21st instant, and these sad depredations would appear to have been committed in the vicinity of Babington Point and Mount Douglas, from which it may be inferred that one and the same animal, a man eater, destroyed both these unfortunate persons.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP GERALDINE PAGET, 1,199 tons, Captain S. Ogilvie, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cutch with a general cargo and fifty-four deck passengers.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.'s S. S. VESTA, 1,118 tons, Captain M. Lombardich, arrived yesterday from Trieste (October 1st) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Trieste—Mr. and Mrs. Servx, Mr. Reinhart, and Mr. Hill.
From Suez—Mr. Dupont.
From Constantinople—Mr. Duc, Mr. U. Bimbo, Mr. Servitore and Mr. Hassan.
From Aden—Four passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	OCT.—NOV.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
6 51 m	2 6		1 28 a	1 0
7 7 a	0 9	Saturday..... 26	.....	.....
8 4 m	3 0		1 11 m	2 2
8 34 a	1 7	Sunday 27	2 40 a	2 2
8 56 m	3 9		2 32 m	2 8
9 26 a	2 9	Monday..... 28	3 21 a	3 1
9 37 m	4 3		3 27 m	3 1
10 5 a	4 7	Tuesday..... 29	4 7 m	3 8
10 6 m	4 7	Wednesday 30	4 13 a	3 8
10 38 a	5		4 42 m	4 5
10 35 m	4 9	Thursday 31	4 48 a	4 6
11 12 a	6 4		5 15 m	4 6
11 4 m	5 1	Friday 1	5 21 a	4 5
11 51 a	6 10		5 21 a	7 5

Moon.—New, 1st, 10h. 18m. a.m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—27TH OCT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 162 and 346.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—My God, My God, look upon me.
Hymns 299 and 17 (2nd tune.)
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Monday, 28th, being the Feast of S. Simon and St. Jude, A. and M. Friday, 1st November, Feast of all Saints.
Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 164 and 162.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12, 160 and 198.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and second celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 317 and 204.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 10, 175 and 258.
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Matins and Litany. Hymns 20, 185.
6 P.M.—Evensong. Hymns 326, 322 and 14.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 103-19 (Tune, St. Stephen—No. 156.)
Paraphrase 29-1 (Tune, Huddersfield—No. 108.)
Hymn 107 (Tune, Hollingside—No. 390.)
Anthem—"Glory to God."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Parachrase 20 (Tune, Barrow—No. 64.)
Hymn 88 (Tune, Missionary Hymn—No. 246.)
Hymn 69 (Tune, Wittemburg—No. 252.)
Anthem—"Make a joyful noise unto the Lord."
Collections for the India Mission.
Sunday School at a quarter to five o'clock.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
7-30 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Club.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service—Psalm 98. Hymns 313 and 121.
6 P.M.—Evening Service—Psalm 132. Hymn 102. Sanctus II.

PARELL.

Divine Service at Reading Room, Parell, 6 P.M. Madras time.

MATHERAN.

There will be a Celebration of the Holy Communion at 7-3 A.M. and Evening Prayer with Sermon at 6 P.M.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF HINDU WIDOW REMARRIAGES.

A MEETING of the advocates of Hindu widow remarriages was held on Thursday evening last in the bungalow of Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Foras Road, when about a hundred native gentlemen were present. Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee was called to the chair.

Mr. Bhoyshunker Nanabhoy read an address to the meeting on behalf of Mr. Lukhmidas Khemjee, explaining that the object of calling the meeting (which was called in his name) was to consider the best mode of encouraging the remarriages of Hindu widows and thereby to prevent a vast amount of crime that occurred among them. Such an object could not be accomplished by the unaided exertions of one man, however zealous and active he might be; but needed the united efforts and co-operation of all friends of the cause. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to organise a society for the purpose, the members of which would individually and collectively promote the cause. Money was also required, and one man could not be expected to contribute the funds necessary to assist all those widows who wished to remarry. In a recent instance (the Kapole Bania marriage case) a well-known friend of the remarriage movement, Mr. Mahadewdas Raghunathdas, had borne all the expenses; but it would evidently be unreasonable to expect him, or any other individual, to do so in other cases as well. Several applications for assistance had been received from Hindu widows who wished to remarry; but without money, those applications could not be entertained. Hence the necessity for the formation of a society.

Mr. Dadoba Pandurang said there was already a Maratha society for the encouragement of widow remarriage in existence; and he did not see the want of another society. The better plan, he thought, would be to strengthen the society that is in existence.

Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabrajee said the Maratha society was not known in Gujerat and among the vast Gujeratee speaking Hindu community. The manners, customs, and usages of the two communities differed; and a different method would have to be adopted in different cases. He was, therefore, of opinion that it was highly desirable to establish another society for Gujeratee-Hindus; in fact the more such societies they had working in the same field, the greater would be the advantages to be derived for a common object, which it was the wish of the meeting to promote.

Mr. Mooljee Thackersey supported the views of the preceding speaker.

The meeting then adopted a resolution to the effect that a society be established among Gujeratee-Hindus for the encouragement of widow remarriage.

A warm discussion ensued as to the name which the society should bear. Mr. Bhoyshunker Nanabhoy contended that the name adopted should be such as to signify that the society took measures to alleviate the misery of Hindu widows, and not that it encouraged widow remarriages. Other gentlemen proposed a simpler name, and after some discussion it was resolved that the name should be "The Gujeratee-Hindu Society for discovering the means to alleviate the misery of Widows."

Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, the secretary, read the rules proposed for the working of the society; and their adoption was proposed by Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabrajee.

Another lengthy discussion followed as to the objects the society ought to aim at.

Mr. Bhoyshunker Nanabhoy said the object of the meeting was not to encourage widow remarriages, but to discover means other than remarriage to alleviate the misery of widows. If the former was proclaimed to be the avowed object of the society, he for one would be the first not to join it. A few might join it; but he thought the formation of a society with such an object would terrify ignorant people, and influential native gentlemen would be unwilling to lend it a helping hand.

Mr. Mooljee Thackersey said the object of the meeting was plainly stated in the notes of invitation which had been sent round, viz. to encourage widow remarriages; and he thought that this object was well understood by all who were present. The speaker recommended them to strike the iron while it is hot: no half measures would answer their purpose. Remarriage was the only means of relieving the distress of the widows in their community, and of lessening the amount of crime which was committed every day in all Mofussil towns.

Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabrajee supported the above views, and they proved generally acceptable.

With a slight alteration, the rules proposed for the society were then adopted.

A managing committee was next appointed, consisting of the following:—Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, president; Mr. Girdhurlal Dyaldas Khotaree, treasurer; Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, secretary; and Messrs. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Kursondas Nensey, Thakersey Narrenjee, Thakoredas Atmaram, Mahadewdas Raghunathdas, Bal Mungesh Waglé, Vishnu Parashram Shastree, Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Atmaram Pandurung, and Dhirajram Dalputram, members.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the owner of the bungalow and to the chairman.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT RELATING TO A WILL.

THE WILL OF LUXMON SADASEWSETT.

AT the High Court the other day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Green delivered the following judgment in the case. Mr. Anstey and Mr Starling, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared for the caveator. The Hon. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Justice Green said—This is an application by Nerbudabace, widow of Luxmon Sadasewsett, for probate of a will purporting to have been executed by her deceased husband, and bearing date the 16th day of November 1870. A caveat to such application has been filed on behalf of Shivshunker Sadasewsett, the brother of the deceased, and the question is whether Luxmon Sadasewsett made the signature which the document in question purports to bear, and if so, whether at the time he made it, his state of mind was such that he knew and understood what he was doing. To this will, bearing date the 16th November 1870, the Hindoo Wills Act of 1870 makes applicable many of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act 1865, and amongst others, most of those relating to testamentary capacity and the requisites for the valid execution of a will. In the present case the alleged testator, at the time of his alleged execution of the document in question, was about 66 years of age, and he died about two months and a half afterwards, namely, on the 1st February 1871. He had been employed in one of the public offices in Bombay as a clerk down to about the year 1865, when he retired on a pension. Some time after his retirement he was attacked by paralysis, from which he never recovered down to the time of his death. For some time after his first attack he seems to have been able to a greater or less extent to get about the house, but for about twelve months before his death he was confined to his bed to such an extent that he could not get up and about the room without the assistance of others. Previously to the date of the will now in question he had made two wills, one bearing date the 30th May 1868 (exhibit B), and another bearing date the 27th April 1869 (exhibit A). We have also in evidence other specimens of his writing of earlier dates, as follows:—exhibit C and D, which are account books wholly written by him and dated the 31st December 1858 and the 31st December 1861, a letter (exhibit No. 9) dated the 11th September 1866, a rent book containing receipts for the rent signed by him (exhibit No. 7), ranging from the 18th July 1861 to the 14th April 1867, his signature as verifying a copy of his wife's will, dated the 31st December 1867 (exhibit No. 8), and which last signature must, I think, be taken to have been made at least subsequently to the date of the document of which it is a copy, and then in order of time come the two wills already mentioned of the 30th May 1868 and the 27th April 1869, and lastly, the will now in question of the 16th November 1870. Judging from the appearance of these several signatures, it seems to me that though the date when he was first attacked cannot be very precisely determined, yet it is pretty clear that his muscular power had been seriously affected before the 30th May 1868, and the very marked difference between his signature to the copy of his wife's will of the 31st December 1867, and his signature to his own will of the 30th May 1868, seems to show that if the first attack did not occur during the first four months of 1868, yet he must have become seriously worse during that period. The signature to the will of April 1869 does not exhibit any improvement in his power of writing, but very perceptibly the contrary, as compared with the will of May 1868. By the will of April 1869 Luxmon had given the house in which he was residing, No. 421 in the Girgaum Road, near Borebhat Lane, to his wife Nerbudabace for her life, but with a right reserved to his brother, the caveator to reside in the same, rent free, and after's his wife death he gave the house to his brother, "after paying any debt due by him (the testator) or his wife to any person or persons." According to the evidence given on behalf of the applicant, which on this branch of the case is, I think, supported by documentary evidence at the time of the alleged execution of the will of the 16th November 1870, there were two debts due by Luxmon or his wife, one under a promissory note dated the 6th November 1869 for Rs. 900, made by Nerbadabace by Purshotum Chintamon (one of the sons-in-law of Luxmon) and by the caveator Shivshunker Sadasewsett, and one for Rs. 1,200 due by Luxmon Sadasewsett in respect of a call made in the liquidation of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, of which Luxmon was a contributory. On the 8th October 1870 an order was made by this court for execution of the order for payment of the call by attachment of Luxmon's house in Girgaum Road, and the warrant dated the 20th October 1870 was executed, shortly afterwards. Upon the attachment being executed, or about that time, the caveator Shivshunker Sadasewsett was called upon as being devisee of the house under the will of April 1869, subject to paying any debt of Luxmon or Nerbadabace to satisfy the claim of the Financial Association, and he was summoned from Poona for the purpose. He however appears to have declined to acknowledge his liability to satisfy this debt, and as the applicant's witnesses depose, this refusal irritated Luxmon so much, that he determined to alter the dispositions of his will of April 1869, whereby the house was given to Shivshunker subject to the payment of debts as aforesaid, and to give it absolutely to his wife Nerbadabace, and this intention, it is alleged, was carried out by the execution of the will of the 16th November 1870. The caveator admits that about this time he had an interview with Luxmon concerning this matter, and conversed with him for ten or twelve minutes; that the interview closed with an observation of Shivshunker to Luxmon—"How is it that you have written this additional debt, I have already taken the burthen of your debt of Rs 9 0." The caveator states he himself then became angry, went out of the room, and in the presence of Purshotum Chintamon and one Purshotum Janardhun, who were near, threw down on the ground a copy which he had of the will of April 1869. He states, indeed (but as to this I do not believe him), that "Luxmon was not angry," and adds, "he was not in his senses." It is incredible, I think, that at this time Luxmon should have been out of his senses, and yet that Shivshunker should have conversed with him for ten or twelve minutes, closing the interview with such a remark as he states himself to have made. The evidence of the caveator himself, in my opinion, puts him out of court with regard to the question whether at or about the time of the alleged will being executed, Luxmon had sufficient *mental* capacity to make such will. Luxmon's intelligence may have been much enfeebled at the time from the effects of his disease, and there might be some doubt whether his capacity would have been sufficient to dispose by will of any considerable amount of property involving intricate or complicated provisions. But here the only alterations he made in the provisions of his previous will was to revoke the bequest to his brother of an interest in the house after his wife's death and give the house wholly to his wife, and of an exercise of intelligence and will adequate to that purpose. I am of opinion that the evidence in the case shows Luxmon to have been capable. I am of opinion further that it was probable, in the circumstances of the case, that Luxmon should have formed the determination to alter the will of April 1869 in the manner mentioned in the alleged will of November 1870, and I consider that Luxmon had sufficient mental capacity to form and carry into effect such determination. But the doubt which has pressed my mind almost from the commencement of the case, and which has not been removed, is whether Luxmon Sadasewsett executed the will of the 16th November 1870 at all. Unless he did so, in fact the questions whether it is probable that he had the intention attributed to him, and whether he had mental capacity to make a will, are immaterial. Though there is the direct evidence of four persons, viz. of his son-in-law Purshotum Chintamon, and of three attesting wisnesses, who all say that they saw Luxmon sign the document in question, I have not been able to overcome the doubts, which throughout the case I have entertained as to the genuineness of this signature. According to the evidence of these four persons, Luxmon, on the occasion in question, was sitting upon his bed having on his knee a pillow, on that a book, and on the book the document in question. His arm was shaky, and while he made the signature his elbow was supported by Purshotum Chintamon, who was also the person who had drafted and fair copied the document and summoned the attesting witnesses. In these circumstances it is stated that he made the signature in question, which so far from having the uncertain blurred lines of the signatures to the wills of May 1868 and April 1869, is in a free, bold handwriting with a flourish below it, showing no trace whatever of hesitation or imperfect control over his muscles. In fact, in point of freedom the signature seems to me better than any of the signatures of Luxmon which have been produced, even those of the period before he was touched by paralysis at all. I should be glad to be able to

THE EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

It is evident, for the reasons stated by us yesterday, that in order that an increased exportation of cotton may benefit India, as a country, it is essential that it should be accomplished otherwise than by reducing the cultivation of foodgrains, and that its price should be paid in kind, not in silver. Improvement of the yield, or of the staple, of cotton comes within the first of these conditions, while we may look to the progress of the people themselves for the fulfilment of the second. Consequently, anything that leads to such improvement may be thankfully accepted as a benefit to the country. A correspondent lately suggested the distribution of improved gins by the State as one means of effecting such improvement, and it probably would, in some degree, tend to bring about the effect desired, though it is very questionable how far it is a matter on which the State would be justified in expending public money. Irrigation is a means of improving both the yield and the quality of cotton as well as of most other agricultural products, and is therefore a legitimate mode of promoting the exportation. On the other hand, wholesale encouragement of the growth of cotton in order to meet the demands of Manchester cannot fail to have the most prejudicial effect on the welfare of the great mass of the inhabitants of the country, and it is a gross dereliction of its highest duties for Government to embark in it.

What is true as regards cotton is, of course, true as regards other agricultural products raised for the purposes of exportation. So long as India has not a surplus of food, and is not in a position to profit by selling other agricultural produce and buying food elsewhere with the proceeds, it is more than questionable how far a large foreign trade is a benefit to her. Taking the country as a whole, we fear the general standard of living has been lowered rather than raised by the increase in our foreign trade; and had not the effect been mitigated by the extension of cultivation under a peaceful and liberal rule, the result would have been much more serious. The people wear finer garments and eat finer salt than formerly. On the other hand, Manchester and Liverpool get the wages of labour, which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of native weavers and spinners and saltmakers; India pays for that labour in commodities and partly in food-grains, and still has to feed as many mouths as before. In respect of food, the mass of the population live worse now than fifty years ago. Milk and ghee, which were once articles of general consumption, are now accessible only to the rich.

THE EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(*Madras Times.*)

The Government intend that greater facilities should be afforded to Mahomedans in order that they may be better educated than they are at present, and thus be able to enter Government employment in greater numbers. With this resolution we entirely agree. But we cannot agree so entirely with the way in which it is proposed to carry this out. We are told that it is the intention of Government to establish elementary schools at Ellore and Arcot for the sole use of Mahomedans. If it were necessary that such schools should be established, better places could not well have been chosen for them, for in both places there is a large Mahomedan population. The towns selected are all right, but we entirely object to the establishment of special schools for Mahomedans. It is well known that these people are very exclusive, and that they do not like to mix with natives. We do not think that they ought to be encouraged in this, and by giving them separate schools, we should be encouraging them. Let the Mussulman mix with the Hindu in school, and the two will understand each other better. Than in an educational point of view, Mahomedans never get on well if they have special schools. There are two schools of this class in Madras, and though they have been established for years, we cannot say that they have done much. The Madrasa-i-Azim has passed a few candidates at the different Matriculation examinations, but not many, and we believe it is very difficult to make the pupils work properly. The Harris School has scarcely done anything in an educational point of view, although it has had time enough to do something. The great fault of these two schools is that they are simply Mahomedan schools. If they had admitted both Mahomedans and Hindus from the time that they were opened, a different result, we fancy, would have been obtained. The fact is that Mahomedan boys are very lazy, while Hindus are industrious as a rule, and the former require the emulation that the latter are able to supply. They see how the Hindus work, and they also try to work, it may be equally hard. Without a stimulus of this kind they will not work in school. They think that they know enough to pass the examination, and they do not see why they should bestir themselves. There is a marked difference in every way between the Mussulman boys, who read in schools that are set apart for them and those who read along with Hindus. The latter are far more cheerful in appearance, and in every way better than the former. We feel sure that special schools of this class are to be deprecated.

We think however that the Government are right in the proposal that they make about setting apart classes in Government schools. We believe that such an arrangement will answer. In the lower part of the school there ought to be a classification for Hindus and Mahomedans. The books that are read in the class ought to be of the same standing, and the marks of both the sections ought to be added together at the end of the month. In fact there would be a Hindu and Mussulman section of the same class, and thus a healthful emulation would be kept up between the two. In some lessons both sections might be joined, but this could not often be done. They also might be examined together at the end of the year, or at different times during the year. In this way they would read by themselves, but still they would be connected with the rest of the school. When the boys were able to enter the higher classes they might read together with Hindu pupils. The language made use of in these classes would be English, and a separate classification would not be required. All would read the same books in the same language. A Hindustani munshee would be required to teach that language to the pupils, but these men are to be found in every large station, and often they are superior to Hindus of a similar class. There would be a difficulty as the Director of Public Instruction points out, in procuring good Mussulman teachers. But there are plenty of Hindu teachers who can speak and write Hindustani like Mahomedans. Could not they be employed till teachers were trained? It is strange, but it is a fact that Mahomedan boys prefer Hindu teachers to men of their own faith. We fancy it is that Hindu teachers are not so harsh as Mahomedan ones.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*Times.*)

The struggle for the Presidency in the United States is proceeding without any startling reverses or brilliant victories on either side, but with a distinct tendency towards a renewed consolidation of the Republican party. The uneventful character of the contest is favourable, undoubtedly, to General Grant; for Mr. Greeley's singular pretensions had little chance of being admitted by the mass of the American people, unless the country had been moved by one of those enthusiastic bursts of feeling to which democracies are liable. It was just possible that the majority of the electorate in the United States, which, since the successful issue of the War, has belonged to the Republican party, might suddenly, in disgust at the shortcomings of General Grant's rule, have adopted a candidate whose unfathomable eccentricities at least held out a hope of something entirely novel in political administration. But if Mr. Greeley's claims were to be calmly discussed and weighed, was from the outset unlikely that they would find many supporters. To such cool consideration, however, they have been subjected, and we do not think there can be any serious doubt as to the result of the ordeal. It is true the number of distinguished Republicans who have openly seceded from the party on the ground of its continuing to put forward General Grant as its official candidate is considerable, and is even now receiving constant accessions. We learnt yesterday that Governor Curtin, who till the last few weeks was United States' Minister at St. Petersburg, has accepted a nomination from the "Liberal" or Greeleyite section of the Republicans for the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and has given his support to the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of the State. He has been cautious, however, not to offer an opinion upon the rival claimants for the Presidency, and his silence is not of good omen for Mr. Greeley. Of all the seceders from the Republican cause not one seems to carry with him any large following, and Mr. Sumner's retirement from the fight at the most critical moment is evidence of profound discouragement among those who most keenly desire the rejection of General Grant. On the other hand, the Democrats, Mr. Greeley's bitter antagonists in former years, are closing their ranks around him, and the schism in their ranks will not, it appears, have any noteworthy effect upon the issue of the battle. The Convention at Louisville was convoked by the "Straight-out" Democrats, who cannot endure the inconsistency and humiliation of accepting as their candidate a man whose public career has been one of the most bitter hostility to the Democratic party; but they have been unable to find a candidate for the Presidency at once of unimpeachable Democratic orthodoxy and of sufficient consequence to attract the popular vote. Of course, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. John Quincy Adams may be "run" by this faction despite their refusal, but, as everybody will understand, that they have no chance of success, few votes will be wasted upon them.

It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the contest will lie between General Grant, as representing the Republicans, and Mr. Greely, as the Democratic candidate. The Republican party have suffered a substantial diminution in the secession of the so-called Liberal wing, while the Democratic party will hardly be much enfeebled by a "Straight out" revolt, even should it come to a head. Nevertheless, the Republicans are, on the whole, the stronger, and in the South the newly-enfranchised negroes will give a "solid" vote for the party to which they owe emancipation. It is true, as we have intimated, that the "Liberal" schism is much more formidable in weight and numbers than the "Straight-out" movement, and the Liberals will, of course, vote for Mr. Greeley, while few, if any, of the "Bourbon" seceders will, even in the absence of a candidate of their own, go to the pall for General Grant. But it is more than questionable whether the distinguished Republican politicians who have withdrawn their confidence from the existing Administration will be able to carry with them a sufficient number of the rank and file to turn the scale against the regular organization of the party which won such a signal victory in 1868. In more than one direction the failure of such attempts to organize wholesale desertion has been conspicuous. Mr. Greeley, although aided by Senator Sumner's advocacy, has not succeeded in attracting the sympathy of the Southern freemen, who, whatever may once have been their feelings towards him, now regard him merely as the ally of their former masters and present antagonists. In New England again, the regular Republican majority has not only been sustained but largely increased, and the "Liberal" schismatics have been left out contemptibly in the cold. It remains to be seen whether the West, where Senator Schurz and other Republican Freetraders have considerable influence, can be induced to assist in procuring the election of a President who is more blindly and doggedly Protectionist than M. Thiers. In New York the strength of the Democratic party, the assistance of the Irish vote, and the personal popularity of Mr. Greeley among the freeholders of the rural districts, will most probably give the Baltimore "ticket" an easy triumph, unless the "Straight-out" section should seriously maintain Mr. O'Conor's nomination. The chances of war are still, however, difficult of forecast in Pennsylvania, and the judgment of this State is traditionally supposed to give a clue to the ultimate verdict of the entire Union.

As personal issues and trivial controversies are being eliminated from the conflict, it has become apparent to the mass of the American people that the battle is not between General Grant and Mr. Greeley, not even between two rival confederacies of politicians, but between political parties holding radically different views on the elementary problems of American policy. Mr. Greeley's victory might or might not mean reform in all the shapes in which his supposed principles of admidistration are held up by the "Liberal" and Democratic orators for comparison with the misdeeds of General Grant and his Ministers; but it would also mean much more. It would mean the deposition from power of the party which upheld the Union and saved it, which, against adverse fortunes, carried on the Civil War to a successful close, which abolished Slavery, and established, finally, the supremacy of the Federal power over the partial sovereignties of the States. It would mean the displacement of the party which has achieved these results—results of which the American people are proud, and which they have no mind to surrender—by a rival party which has always set the rights of the several States above the authority of the Federal Government, which regarded Secession as justifiable on general grounds if not actually justified by the state of things in 1861, which opposed the war as long as opposition was possible, and discouraged its prosecution when it was declared, which was never favourable to Negro Emancipation, and which now includes in its ranks many of those who were most prominent in the desperate endeavour to break up the Union. The Democratic policy which brought on the War of Secession was, we believe, opposed, in fact, to the prosperity of the United States: but that it is not the point so much as that it was defeated at the cost of immense sacrifices by the country at large. The Republican majority in the United States which won the victory is not willing to part with the fruits without excellent reasons; and, on the whole, it fails to find such reasons in the arguments of the Liberal seceders who denounce General Grant. While more than one of Mr. Greely's conspicuous supporters in the South denounce Negro suffrage, and plainly proclaim that the first use to be made of a democratic victory is to get rid of this pernicious innovation, it is impossible for the Democrats to separate themselves from the record of their old policy, or to persuade the country that if they were to get the chance of power again, they would not continue to pursue it.

FALLACIES OF TEETOTALISM.

(*Saturday Review.*)

We have lately received a little book bearing the above title, the writer of which has certainly the merit of taking the bull by the horns. He "elucidates the dietetic and medicinal virtues of alcoholic liquors" with a force and freedom at which the ladies and gentlemen of the Alliance will stand aghast. Amongst other things he tells us that "there are reasons for supposing that the Red Indians are the degenerated descendants of a tribe of ancient teetotalers who had emigrated to America to more effectually carry out their pledge of abstinence." We do not know what are the reasons for this curious supposition, but we think that the author is right in asserting that the use of alcohol, as it has accompanied, has also assisted, civilization. He fairly appeals to the teaching of the habits and customs of civilized nations. In the use of food and drink, he says, mankind are guided, not by learned dissertations or scientific formularies, but by the example of their ancestors, and by the gratification which eating and drinking bestows. It appears difficult to deny what this author affirms, "that alcoholic stimulants have acted an important part in the civilization and intellectual development of mankind." Nearly all great philosophers and poets, both ancient and modern, have either directly or indirectly recognized the civilizing influence of alcohol. "Like manure applied to barren soil, it often stimulates the mind to put forth stagnant powers." On the other hand, the teetotaler would allow the mind to remain altogether barren and unfruitful; would leave it to die of inanition or sleep away its existence, rather than that, by a generous diet, it should with many virtues originate some crimes. "If the doctrine of teetotalism had ruled before the Creation, the world never would have existed at all; but a total abstinence from life would have been prescribed as a cure for the ills which might arise from the presence of man." The Alliance, against which this author writes, has made much of the case of Sweden, where the use of alcohol prevails to a mischievous extent. But there is force in the retort that Sweden before the introduction of brandy was grossly barbarous. One of the most celebrated of those murderers and robbers who are called "sea-kings" was not more a prodigy of valour than a model of temperance, "and he composed an ode, which is still extant, in praise of raw flesh and toasted water." The case of ancient Greece seems to be a difficulty for the Alliance. "Its people not only enjoyed wine, but they looked upon it as a special gift of Heaven, as important as bread itself, and endowed with rarer qualities." This, as the writer truly says, has been the opinion of all civilized nations down to the present time. The Alliance, as we know, collects from week to week examples of accidents or crimes which it ascribes to the use of alcohol; but this author justly observes that no sufficient account is taken of its good effect. Marriage is generally considered to be socially beneficial, and it is promoted by the moderate use of alcohol, which inspires bashful men with the courage to make matrimonial proposals. Quarrels, some of which have arisen out of indigestion caused by over-eating, have been appeased by the influence of a cup of kindness. Public balls and private assemblies have been divested of stiffness, stolidity, and stupidity by the effect of alcoholic liquors judiciously distributed. This example will, we think, come home to the feelings of many a host and hostess whose imagination will be able to depict the difficulty of entertaining a party of teetotalers. Commercial disputes which threatened to end in litigation have been amicably arranged over a glass of grog. This item of the account would, we believe, be considerable. We have heard of a country solicitor, of high reputation in his district, who, when he was requested to undertake litigation, always commenced by inviting the intended plaintiff and defendant to dinner, and giving them as much good liquor as they could carry. This first step in the proposed suit was not unfrequently the last also. It is probable that domestic quarrels have likewise been felicitously terminated by the same benign influences.

This author deserves credit for his clear and sensible account of the circumstances under which alcohol is useful and even necessary. Under certain conditions of the body it may, he says, be better than either food or physic. We do not always want food; we rarely require physic. A glass of wine or beer may be useful refreshment when the stomach is not prepared for the reception of the one, and the system has need of the other. Excessive physical labour, long endurance of hunger, or anything which has a debilitating influence, more or less affects the appetite for solid food, and unfits the stomach for its reception. At such times alcoholic liquors are found to have a most beneficial effect upon some constitutions, both in affording present refreshment and in preparing the system for more substantial diet. To give beefsteak to a man enfeebled by a long continuance of hunger would be highly dangerous. A little brandy or wine quickly diffuses itself through the body, and infuses new life into every part, including, of course, the digestive organs, which are thereby invigorated for the reception and conversion of the food which is to follow. This is the treatment which has saved many a shipwrecked sailor, in the last stage of hunger, from the jaws of death, when beefsteak would have been a noxious and fatal poison. This description of the application of alcohol in cases of fatigue or hunger may be illustrated by reference to the experience of the present season in mountaineering. When an Alpine ascent is undertaken by a party of tourists, is it not thought a reasonable precaution to provide a supply of brandy? We do not speak now of specially difficult undertakings, but of an ordinary expedition by persons of fair bodily activity in the course of a month's holiday. It certainly does appear that the shopkeepers in Swiss towns expect to sell flasks adapted to contain brandy. There are doubtless teetotalers among successful mountaineers, but we think that it would appear that of all the persons who make a particular ascent in the course of a year, a large proportion take with them what is commonly called a pocket-pistol. Again, there is the class of persons who, without any specific disease, are unable from deficient power to digest at each meal sufficient food to exist upon. The habitual daily use of a small allowance of alcoholic drink bestows on this class the nervous energy in which they would otherwise be deficient. It is further pointed out by the author that the benefits conferred by alcoholic liquors are not the less real because their effect upon the system is less permanent than that of solid food. It is enough that an article intended to sustain life will serve the emergency of the hour, or even of the moment. The starved sailor, revived by a spoonful of brandy, is not the less saved because its effect is transient and it requires to be followed by diet better qualified to restore the body to its former strength. The virtue of alcoholic liquors lies very much in the quickness of their action. They do not require a long process of digestion, but are rapidly absorbed by and so refresh the system. When solid food is the best nourishment for the existing state of the body, it should be preferred to alcohol, but this in no degree diminishes the value of the latter in the performance of its own special function. It cannot be denied that alcoholic liquors are pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach of the great majority of mankind. A hearer said to a teetotal lecturer, "You have convinced me of many things, but you have not convinced me that I do not like wine." The author contends that it is a fair presumption that the reasonable use of these liquors is beneficial. A single moderate dose, suitable for the individual case, produces effects which are limited to the viscera of the abdomen. Quicker and more powerful digestion, increased desire for meat and drink, and more abundant secretions, are the common phenomena which result from the lowest degree of this action. A large quantity, or several small doses repeated at short intervals, extend the action of alcohol to the spinal cord, the brain, and the entire nervous system. The pulse is raised, becomes more powerful and quicker; all muscular actions take place with more ease, strength, and capacity of endurance; the tone of the nervous system is raised, the influence of the nervous energy upon the other organs is quicker and more powerful. "Above all, that part of the nervous system whose functions are executed by the brain is most perceptibly increased, as is seen in the greater cheerfulness, humour and courage, as well as the more active and acute power of thinking." We transcribe this passage from the author, who has transcribed it from the *National Cyclopædia*. It amounts to nearly the same thing as Falstaff's well known discourse in praise of a good sherris-sack, which, as he says, "hath a twofold operation in it." We will not quote a familiar passage, but it seems fair to say that Shakspeare has expressed with his usual felicity of language the common experience of mankind as to the beneficial effect of the moderate use of alcohol.

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